

BRITAIN OFFERS PEACE TO EUROPE

Churchill Makes Proposal of Year's Holiday in Building Armaments, ASKS GERMANY'S REPLY

English First Lord Believes Other Nations, Even U. S., Would Agree.

A SAVING OF \$90,000,000

Battleships for 1914 for Europe's Two Biggest Nations Would Cost That.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The announcement a few days ago that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, would make an important speech at Manchester today aroused keen interest throughout the country as it was expected that he would make some further expression in regard to home rule.

The head of the Admiralty created a sensation, however, in another direction, when he repeated his proposal to Germany, in behalf of the British Government, that the two countries indulge in a "naval holiday," that is that they delay the execution of the programme of naval construction for next year.

Referring to home rule, Mr. Churchill said he had nothing to add to or subtract from what he said in his speech at Dundee some time ago, declaring that the Government would always keep an open door for a fair and honorable solution of this question.

The First Lord then took up the main subject of his speech, namely the navy. He confessed that he was aware that some of the best and most trusted of the members of the Liberal party were anxious over the expense for armaments.

"This expense," said Mr. Churchill, "is now higher than the highest point it ever reached before, and next year it will be higher still. I have got to face the facts and I give full warning that the expenses for 1914 will be materially greater than those for 1913."

While pointing out that the increase in the expense of naval armaments in the last ten years was \$60,000,000, Mr. Churchill said that the sea horse trade had advanced more than \$1,750,000,000, and the general income of the population more than \$2,500,000,000 in the said period.

Nevertheless, he said, it was the intention of the Government to keep within the narrowest limits the serious expenditure of preparation for a war of defence. Mr. Churchill then continued:

"There is only one way by which the annual expenditure for the construction of battleships and larger guns can be reduced, and that is by an international agreement." He then recalled his proposals for a naval holiday, which he made in introducing a naval estimates this year, and continued:

"Since then the German Imperial Chancellor has declared that he is waiting for detailed proposals from this country. We have no intention of moving in the matter unless the German Government considers the time opportune. It is very important that no steps be taken by us which are not strictly fair to Germany or which might look as if we were trying to get credit for pacific proposals and to put the Germans in the wrong for not accepting them."

"The situation in Europe is now much clearer than it has been for some time. The Balkan crisis has shown how strong are the foundations of European peace, our relations with Germany have greatly improved without the loss of the friendship of other nations. In fact, we seem to have reached a point where the relations of the great Powers, however intimate and amicable they may be, produce no effect on warlike preparations. Italy and Austria, although allied for defence and offense, are, in fact, according to all available information, likely to embark on a large naval programme which will be balanced by one country against the other. Although they are allies, each of these countries, it is supposed, will build three or four enormous ships which will cost \$50,000,000 to each nation. This probably will force France to make another large increase in her programme and it will certainly require, although to a lesser extent, some additional measures for her defense."

"The relative position of none of these countries, however, will be affected or altered by this construction. None will have gained any advantage over the other."

Proposed Naval Holiday.

"The proposal which I put forward in the name of the British Government for a naval holiday is quite simple. Next year, apart from the Canadian ships or their equivalent and apart from anything that may be required by the new developments in the Mediterranean, we are to lay down four great ships to Germany's two. Now we say in all sincerity and friendship to our great neighbor: 'If you will let us begin to build your two ships for twelve months we will put off in absolute good faith the building of our four ships for exactly the same period. That is to say, a complete holiday for a year for the big ships are concerned. By this agreement of the appropriations Germany would save nearly \$30,000,000 and Great Britain \$50,000,000, and the relative strength of the two countries at the end of these years would be absolutely unchanged."

"But," said Mr. Churchill, "it would not be possible for Germany and ourselves, even if we agreed to stand still a whole year, to carry this out unless the other Powers were persuaded to do likewise. Such an agreement could only be continuing on Third Page.

DIVES FROM AEROPLANE.

Rodman Law Badly Hurt in Movie Drama.

While William Thaw's hydroaeroplane was flying at about fifty miles an hour, it fell above the bay at Midland Beach, Staten Island, yesterday afternoon. Rodman Law crawled out on one of the wings and dived.

He was falling head first, but when half way down he turned over and landed in the water on his back. A rowboat hastened to his rescue and picked him out half conscious. He was taken ashore and sent in an automobile to the S. R. Smith Infirmary Hospital.

The physician who attended Law said his neck was badly hurt and he had other injuries. He will probably recover.

Law got into Thaw's hydroaeroplane at Oakwood Beach, three miles north of Midland Beach. Steve MacGordon occupied the passenger's seat and as there was no regular accommodation for a third person Law perched himself on a wing.

According to schedule he was to dive to rescue a drowning girl for a moving picture camera.

By the time the machine arrived at the designated spot it was travelling very rapidly. Law dived off to the rear. He said it was the machine's momentum that made him turn over in the air. They got the picture all right.

FATHER'S BLOOD SAVES NOEL BASSETT'S LIFE

Princeton Men Offer Aid, but New Transfusion Method Is Successful.

When Noel Bassett, Princeton 1911, recovers from the typhoid he will owe his life to blood given him by his father.

He is now critically ill at Stern's Sanitarium, 265 West End avenue, and blood transfusion has been twice resorted to as a means of saving his life. Thursday a quart of blood was taken from the veins of his father and the same amount of blood was transfused Friday night.

Yesterday a dozen Princeton men volunteered their blood, but it was not the young man's highest point it ever reached before, and next year it will be higher still. I have got to face the facts and I give full warning that the expenses for 1914 will be materially greater than those for 1913."

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SULZER HARANGUES "FAREWELL" CROWD

Would Have Sent Murphy's Hiredlings to Jail. Except for Impeachment.

GETS SILVER LOVING CUP

Reception at People's House Attended by 2,000 Albany Citizens.

ALBANY, Oct. 18.—Supporters of William Sulzer presented a silver loving cup to him at a "farewell reception" in the People's House to-night. They also gave Mrs. Sulzer a bouquet of chrysanthemums. The loving cup was inscribed as follows:

"Given by the citizens of Albany in loving remembrance of Hon. William Sulzer for duties well performed, a martyr to the cause of honest government, October 18, 1913."

"I impeached Murphy before the people and would have sent his hiredlings to jail if he had not had the court of impeachment remove me from the office which the people gave me," Sulzer declared in what may be his last public appearance in Albany.

To a crowd numbering 2,000, who surged into the People's House and around the grounds, Mr. Sulzer, with a characteristic sweep of hands and in guttural tones uttered this defiance to his political enemies. The crowd cheered till it was hoarse.

Enthusiasm ran high and men and women crowded around Sulzer until he was hardly able to maintain his balance on the small platform from which he delivered his speech.

"What's the matter with Sulzer? He's all right," "Who had the nerve to fight the bosses? Sulzer!" "Who's the next President of the United States?" "You'll be back next year, Bill!" "Hurrah for plain Bill!"

All of these questions roared by enthusiasts brought forth cheer after cheer.

"What about Tammany?" "Who is Glynn?" evoked hisses and Sulzer with his back braced against a stalwart policeman behind him indulged in what may be his last glow of satisfaction in the State capital.

Applying his new method, Dr. Lindeman introduced small telescoping cannula into the veins of the patient and his father. The instruments consist of a number of hollow sleeves, the first hardly larger than a darning needle, and the others are shoved over the first until a tube large enough to permit a free flow of blood is in the vein. Then the inner tubes are withdrawn and the blood is drawn from the veins of the donor by syringes and injected into the veins of the patient.

The syringes register the exact amount of blood withdrawn, there is no need of an anesthetic, the same vein can be used any number of times and no scar is left.

NON-STOP 525 MILE FLIGHT.

Garrow, Who Recently Crossed Mediterranean, Has New Record.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Roland Garrow, who recently started the aviation world by flying 500 miles across the Mediterranean, finished to-night a non-stop flight from Marseilles to Paris, a distance of 525 miles, in six hours.

GUIDE KILLED BY HUNTER.

Mistaken for Deer by New Yorkers in Adirondacks.

MALENA, N. Y., Oct. 18.—William Schryer, an Adirondack guide, was mistaken for a deer by one of a party of four New York hunters yesterday evening near Raquette Falls and was shot and instantly killed.

The four men in the party were C. G. Hallock of New York, G. L. Yates, a lawyer of Mount Vernon, D. H. Lane of Brooklyn and H. H. Lawrence, a district traffic manager of the New York Telephone Company.

The party arrived at Tupper Lake Thursday morning for a week's deer hunting. They engaged Schryer to take them into the woods. Schryer had been a professional guide for twenty-five years.

At noon they left Tupper Lake for Cold River and by late afternoon had reached Raquette Falls, about fifty miles from Tupper Lake. There they made their camp and started out for deer.

The lumberjack who brought the news here said he had heard that it was Mr. Lawrence who mistook Schryer for a deer and fired the shot that killed him. He could not be sure of this, however.

The four men dragged up a stretcher on which they placed Schryer's body and started on foot for Axton, the nearest settlement. As the shooting occurred in Essex county the body will probably be taken to Ausable Forks, the nearest point where there is a coroner. After official action has been taken by him it will be taken to Tupper Lake by rail, where Schryer, who was 50 years old, had lived for the last twenty-five years.

EX-CONVICT TO ALL BUT MOTHER

News of Banker's Two Years Imprisonment Kept From Her.

KINGSTON, Oct. 18.—To every one except his mother, Nolan L. Gartner, formerly a banker, returned to Kingston today an ex-convict. His mother, who is 86 years old, greeted him with smiles and tears and asked him as to his business "in the West."

Gartner was convicted two years ago on a charge of wrecking a bank. Fearing that it would kill his mother the news of the charge against him and his conviction was kept from her. He was sentenced to serve six years and told his mother he was going West. She helped him pack his trunk.

Gartner was paroled to-day and hurried to his mother, who had received letters weekly of his supposed business trip in the West.

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THE SUN TO-DAY

CONSISTS OF SEVEN SECTIONS, AS FOLLOWS:

	Pages
FIRST—General News	16
SECOND—Sporting	8
THIRD—Politics, Special features, Books, Queries, Schools	8
FOURTH—Pictorial Magazine	8
FIFTH—Fashion Supplement	16
SIXTH—Foreign, Real Estate, Financial, Gardens, Poultry	12
SEVENTH—Art, Society, Music, Drama, Fashions, Problems	12
Total	80

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (2200 Beekman) and the missing sections will be promptly forwarded, if possible.

STEEL FIGHTS SUIT WITH HUGE PETITIONS

13,000 Tennessee Coal and Iron Employees Ask McReynolds to Halt Action.

NEW MOVE IN TRUST WAR

Forerunner of Others Expected From Stockholders Throughout the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—One of the most remarkable petitions ever presented at Washington was laid to-day before Attorney-General McReynolds. It was signed by 13,000 employees of the United States Steel Corporation, who pray that the suit under the anti-trust law for the dissolution of that corporation be withdrawn.

This is not the only petition of this character that has been received at the Department of Justice. It was learned to-day that another paper bearing an impressive number of names of employees of the American Sheet and Tin Plate Company, another subsidiary of the Steel Corporation, has been received begging that this suit be discontinued.

Another communication from three men who say they represent a large number of employees of the steel Corporation asked for a hearing before the Attorney-General. They contended that the employees did not have a satisfactory hearing before the Stanley steel investigating committee of the House and they wish to present their side in favor of the corporation to the Attorney-General.

From a Single Subsidiary.

The petition bearing the names of 13,000 employees, which was laid before Attorney-General McReynolds to-day, represented merely the men working under the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, one of the Steel Corporation's subsidiaries. It was sent to Oscar W. Underwood, Democratic leader of the House, to be transmitted to the Department of Justice. The signers were nearly all residents of Mr. Underwood's district, in which is the city of Birmingham.

The document came to Mr. Underwood by express and weighs more than twenty pounds. In transmitting it to the Department of Justice Mr. Underwood made no personal comment or request.

The 13,000 petitioners say they want to express their "earnest desire that the United States Steel Corporation shall not be dissolved."

They express the belief that dissolution as urged by the Government would be harmful to them and to the general interest of the part of the country in which the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company operates. The statement is made further by the 13,000 employees that the Steel Corporation has been fair in its dealings with its men and that it has improved living conditions among them. The petition adds:

"The petitioners especially urge through this petition that the company be allowed to continue operations under the present management, particularly to ask that the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company shall remain as one of the subsidiaries of the Steel Corporation."

A Method Absolutely New.

Another petition of a similar character was presented to-day for filing in the United States Steel Corporation at Newcastle, Pa. The belief here to-night is that the petitions are only the forerunners of a flood of similar documents from employees and stockholders in all parts of the country. The movement is something absolutely new in combating the Government's anti-trust activities and has aroused great interest here.

While these petitions are bound to make a deep impression upon the Wilson Administration, friends of the Attorney-General doubted to-day whether they would affect his course. It was pointed out that the question involved in the Government's suit was one of law, whether or not the Steel Corporation had violated the Sherman anti-trust act, and that if Mr. McReynolds continued to hold that this organization was in violation of the law the suit undoubtedly would be pressed.

On the other hand, if any doubt exists in Mr. McReynolds's mind as to the ground for bringing this suit the petitions by the employees will tend to hasten a decision by him. The suit against the Steel Corporation was handed down by the Taft Administration, and the charge has often been made that its origin was largely a matter of political expediency.

The enemies of the Steel Corporation apparently intend to checkmate if possible these petitions by employees. Charges already have been made that signatures have been obtained to some of these petitions through the use of coercive measures, but no evidence of this character has been laid before the Department.

FEAR PLOT AGAINST FELIX DIAZ IN MEXICO

Huerta Sends Gunboat to Meet Returning Candidate at Havana.

PRESIDENT WON'T RESIGN

Says He Will Remain in Power Until Elections to Reestablish Peace.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 18.—Sensational rumors are in circulation in regard to the expected arrival of Gen. Felix Diaz at Vera Cruz. The Government seems to be very much afraid that he will be the victim of a conspiracy on his arrival and a small army of secret service men has been sent to Vera Cruz, under command of Manuel Vidaurriza, private secretary to Gen. Blanquet, the Secretary of War. These men will see to it that Gen. Diaz is well cared for.

The partisans of Gen. Diaz are very much excited over his arrival, and many have gone to Vera Cruz to protect him.

Gen. Diaz cables from Havana, where he arrived this morning, that he will sail at midnight to-night on board a Hamburg-American liner for Vera Cruz. Employees of the War Department say tonight that the Mexican schoolship Zaragoza, with Senor Vidaurriza aboard, left Vera Cruz to meet Gen. Diaz on the steamer. The commander of the schoolship was instructed to take Diaz off the liner and land him at Tampico.

Garza Aldape, Minister of the Interior, denies the rumors that the rebels from Torreon are moving on Zacatecas. He says the Torreon affair will never be repeated. The rebels are not able to take a town of a tenth of the size of Zacatecas.

Huerta Will Not Resign.

Gen. Huerta declared to-day that he had no intention of either resigning his office as provisional President or fleeing from the capital.

"When I resign," he said, "it will be to seek a resting place six feet in the soil. When I flee the capital it will be to shoulder a rifle and take my place in the ranks to fight the rebels."

"Should the elections, which will be held as I have promised, indicate another for the Presidency, I shall step aside. Until that time you will find me here complying with my promises to the nation, which are to reestablish peace within the law if possible, but to reestablish peace."

Gen. Huerta declared that before the end of the month the government would have retaken Torreon and made headway toward the pacification of the State of Durango.

"I have eight thousand men at Hipolito," he said, "moving on Torreon, and two thousand more are proceeding north from the Zacatecas."

In reply to a suggestion that rumors were afloat that a troop train proceeding to Torreon had been blown up, he exclaimed: "More lies! Nothing of the kind has occurred."

74 Deputies Held.

Seventy-four of the 110 members of the Mexican Chamber of Deputies arrested by order of President Huerta on October 10 were to-day formally declared prisoners by the Second Judicial of the Federal District, who has had charge of the investigation into the case.

The charges entered against the deputies were all for political offenses designated by the law as rebellion, sedition and insults to important public functionaries.

Rodolfo Reyes, formerly Provisional Minister of Justice, and Jorge Vera Estal, formerly Provisional Minister of Public Instruction, were among those kept in custody.

Senor Madero, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, declined to comment on the attitude of Great Britain in the international situation. He said also that no representations had been made to the Government in regard to the killing of Americans at the Cinco Minas plant.

Minister Madero said that the Huerta Cabinet would not regard seriously the statement of Congressman Sherwood in regard to an American protectorate over Mexico.

It is rumored that the treasury is without funds and that the Administration is making a desperate fight to pay the employees on Monday.

It is officially announced that Gen. Villa has started from Torreon northbound on fourteen cars, leaving Calixto Contreras at Torreon as the rebel commander. A fight is expected between Torreon and Jimenez.

DIAZ OFF FOR VERA CRUZ.

Leaves Havana Without Waiting for Mexican Gunboat.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

HAVANA, Oct. 18.—Gen. Felix Diaz arrived here this morning from Salre on the steamship Corcovado and sailed at midnight to-night for Vera Cruz.

In an interview after his arrival, Gen. Diaz said that the news of President Huerta's dissolution of Congress and other recent events in Mexico had astonished him on his arrival here that he had not been able to readjust his ideas. He was determined, however, to persist in his candidacy for the Presidency of Mexico. He said he was confident that the elections would be held on October 26 as per schedule.

Gen. Diaz treated with scorn the advice of Senor de la Garza, who was once a great friend of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, that he remain away from Mexico. Gen. Diaz said he must be in that country on election day, as the Constitution requires that the President be in national territory when he is elected.

When the Corcovado arrived here Senor Najera, the Mexican Charge d'Affaires, boarded her and handed an envelope to each member of the special embassy to Japan, of which Gen. Felix Diaz was formerly the chief. This envelope contained an order for the members of the embassy

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JAPAN SENDS CRUISER.

Warship Ordered to Proceed to Mexican Waters.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

TOKIO, Oct. 18.—A Japanese cruiser has been ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico, to protect Japanese nationals.

MAY FIND RADIUM TO GET RARE

Prof. Shrader Hopes to Get Rare Metal in Massachusetts.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Oct. 18.—Prof. Shrader of the department of physics of Williams College announced to-day that he had found evidence of radium emanation in the water at Sand Springs, an Indian spring a mile from here. Indications are that there is a deposit of radium in the vicinity.

Prof. Shrader has been experimenting on the water and has given off some radioactive agents belonging to Prof. Holtwood of Yale. By means of a comparison he was able to ascertain that the emanation was 200 times stronger than the average Prof. Shrader is testing the water by evaporating it to dryness for the pure salts of radium, but so far he has been unsuccessful.

DEVER, Oct. 18.—Arthur B. Frenzell, a mining engineer of Denver, declares that Colorado contains sufficient radium to supply the medical fraternity of the entire world. He says that the general distribution of the element in Colorado will prevent a "corner" on the available supply.

VAN ALLEN PEARLS IN CORSET.

Concealed Gems Found in Mrs. Thompson's Seized Effects.

BOSTON, Oct. 18.—According to the customs officials, a chamois bag containing pearls valued at about \$10,000, was sewn in a corset found in the trousseau of Mrs. May Van Allen Thompson, whose trunks were seized here this week on her arrival from Europe.

The developments in the case are likely to lead to serious embarrassment for Mrs. Thompson. The customs authorities will take such action early next week as the evidence warrants.

Seven examiners in the Appraiser's Stores to-day examined the contents of the twenty-five trunks included in Mrs. Thompson's baggage and will make a report to Collector Curtis on Monday.

It was intimated from official sources that the examination brought to light valuable jewelry and other valuables which Mrs. Thompson had failed to declare as required under the customs laws.

Her contention has been that she is a non-resident of this country, officials here assert that her contention will not stand, as Mrs. Thompson's husband is listed as a qualified voter of New York.

GRABS GEMS LEFT IN AUTO.

Fifth Avenue Crowd Sees Thief Caught After Chase.

FREDERICK BROWN of 27 Fairview street, Yonkers, left a bag containing some \$5,000 worth of jewelry in his automobile parked at a store at Seventeenth street and Fifth avenue yesterday noon guarded only by a blindfolded dog. A young man made friends with the dog and made off with the bag. He was caught by a policeman after a chase up Fifth avenue for six blocks through the shopping crowd and the bag and jewelry were recovered.

Mr. Brown and his wife were in the dog when the man began to pat the dog. Clerk in the store saw him give the dog a final pat, and picking up the bag, start up Fifth avenue. They informed Mr. Brown, who ran out and told Traffic Policeman O'Connor.

By that time the man was a block away. O'Connor started after him and caught the fugitive at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue.

The prisoner said he was George Fleming, 13 years old, of 31 East Fourteenth street. He said he had intended to take the dog, but seeing the bag had taken that instead. He was locked up in the West Thirtieth street police station.

ISAACS TO BE CHIEF JUSTICE.

Appointment of Sir Rufus to Be Announced to-morrow.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Despite the most strenuous efforts of the most influential party to prevent the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs, the present Attorney-General, as Lord Chief Justice, the coronation of this case has high authority for saying that the appointment will be announced on Monday. The retirement of Lord Alverstone from this post was definitely announced some days ago.

The principal objection to the appointment of Sir Rufus Isaacs as Lord Chief Justice was his connection with the speculation by certain members of the Cabinet in Marconi shares. The brother of Sir Rufus is the managing director of the Marconi company.

SEA CAPTAIN ELOPES AT 78.

Shore Off From Social Faux and Is Married in a Cabin.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18.—Being not a whit too old to elope at 78, Capt. William Rose of Linwood, N. J., induced Mrs. Mary E. Rucker, formerly of Philadelphia, 65 years old, to go with him in his automobile to Pleasantville, where they were married.

Capt. Rose is a retired skipper and is reputed to be wealthy. He and Mrs. Rucker had a perfect understanding on the question of matrimony, but the former had an old salt's fear of landlubbers' ceremonies and elaborate flings. Relatives and friends were ready to insist that the pair be subjected to the torture of a public reception. Capt. Rose shrewdly off and paid his social obligations with the topknot, so to speak. He headed for Pleasantville and the knot was tied by the Rev. H. R. McCalland without a bit of fuss.

A WEE POEM ON JOHN PURROY.

Short and Sweet as It Is, It Is the Bard's Entire Output.

The following, which is the complete poetical works of Alonzo Pink of Brooklyn, reached McCall headquarters yesterday:

John Purroy, Naughty boy, Owns the city For a toy. Wants to smash it That his stride Just to find out What's inside.

MRS. PANKHURST TO BE DEPORTED

Held Prisoner on Ellis Island

—Charge Is Moral Turpitude.

APPEAL TO WASHINGTON